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report on the cast iron foundry at Muiszek which contains information on the following: production, expansion, labor force, supply of raw materials, foundry facilities, plant terrain and buildings.

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THE CAST IRON FOUNDRY AT MNISZEK, POLAND (C)

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THE CAST IRON FOUNDRY AT MNISZEK, POLAND (C)

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## Introduction

This report contains [ ] information on the two cast iron foundry facilities at MNISZEK, Poland: one, an old foundry which had been in existence since the 1900's; the other, a new foundry on which work started in 1958. Included is information on production, expansion, labor force, supply of raw materials, and a description of the plant terrain and buildings, with a sketch of the plant layout.

Listed below are the names, geographic coordinates, and UTM coordinates for locations used in this report.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Geographic</u>	<u>UTM</u>
CZESTOCHOWA	N50-48, E19-07	CB-6831
GRUDZIADZ	N53-29, E18-46	CE-5129
MNISZEK	N53-29, E18-37	CE-415285

1. Background

The original foundry at MNISZEK was built in the early 1900's. Although it had been remodeled and reequipped several times since then, the building was still in use. Its production had been traditionally for civilian use, plumbing fixtures (sanitaria) and utilities, kitchen stoves (piece), and cast parts for small water pumps.

After World War II, the foundry was remodeled and reequipped and had a production capacity of 15,000 tons yearly. This production capacity was still in effect in 1958 and was to remain at this level until the completion of a second cast iron foundry facility, sometime in 1960.

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2. Production and Expansion

[ ] items as toilets, water closets, urinals, bath tubs, gas and coal kitchen stoves, and water pumps were manufactured there. [ ] the full 15,000-ton production capacity was being used in 1958.

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In 1958, construction began on a second cast iron foundry, which was to be completed in 1960. It was to have a capacity of 26,000 tons and was to take over the production of all items manufactured by the old foundry. According to the general plan, its production was to be as follows: 4,000 tons yearly for the manufacture of utility fixtures such as toilets, water closets, urinals, and sinks,

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all for domestic use; 6,000 tons yearly for the production of water pumps, all for domestic use; 6,000 tons yearly for production of gas and coal kitchen stoves, all for domestic use; and 10,000 tons yearly for production of bath tubs (about 120,000), 50 percent of which were to be for export. (Countries to which they were exported were unknown [ ] but [ ] they would be in the Communist Bloc).

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Also in 1958, a portion of the old foundry was taken over for use by the military for production of cast parts for bombs (type of bombs unknown). [ ]

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[ ] nothing was to be done concerning this military production until the new foundry was completed, at which time the entire old foundry would be converted to military production.

The projects for both the construction of the new foundry and the conversion of the old foundry for military production were being handled by the Investment Supply and Designing Bureau (Biuro Projektowania i Dostaw Inwestycyjnych),<sup>1</sup> formerly the Special Projects Bureau (Biuro Projektow Budownictwa Specjalnego), a project bureau which planned and supervised the construction of all metallurgical and electrotechnical installations for the military. [ ] it was handling the construction of the new foundry, even though its production was to be civilian, because of the other work of converting the old foundry to military production; its handling of both projects precluded the necessity of having two project bureaus working at one location. [ ]

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### 3. Labor Force

When the new foundry was completed in 1960, the total labor force was planned to be about 2,000. Of that number, 75 percent would be men and the remaining 25 percent women. [ ] an approximate breakdown of the personnel as follows: engineers, technicians, and master workmen, about 160; plant management and administrative personnel, about 100; skilled laborers, about 1,100; semi-skilled, 180; and unskilled, about 460.

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In 1958, there were only two shifts being worked, 0700 hours to 1500 hours and 1500 hours to 2300 hours. After the completion of the new foundry, however, there were to be three complete shifts: 0700 to 1500, 1500 to 2300, and 2300 to 0700 hours. The extra shift was to be very small, manned only by a skeleton crew.

[ ] morale was high. They were happy and enthusiastic about the construction of the new foundry, which meant security in the continued operation of the foundry. [ ]

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### 4. Source of Raw Materials

All of the iron ore and other foundry materials for the plant came from the Silesian area of Poland and were shipped by rail directly to the foundry. [ ] there were iron ore storage facilities in or near CZESTOCHOWA and in Silesia (exact locations unknown). The ultimate source of iron ore was the USSR, China, and [ ]

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### 5. Foundry Facilities

#### a. Old Cast Iron Foundry

This was referred to as the "old foundry" (stara odlewnia) in 1958 because of the construction of a new foundry. This old foundry was located in an old, 2-part, gray stucco building, which had been built in the early 1900's (see

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Annexes A and A-1 for sketch). The main part was a large, rectangular building about 100 by 50 by 11 m, with box-type skylights along the sides of the roof and one gabled skylight along the peak of the roof. The box skylights had been added before WW II, during one of several remodeling programs which had taken place. There were windows along the south side of the building and on the north side except where the second part of the foundry was attached to it. The roof supports were exposed on the outside of the side walls.

The main building housed the smelting section, casting section, and cast cleaning section. The southern portion of the building was boarded off and not in use. It was supposed to have been used for military production ("S" production), the nature of which was unknown [redacted] but this plan was changed, and the entire old foundry was to be for military production when the new foundry was completed sometime in 1960. 50X1-HUM

Attached to the southern side of the main building were the foundry materials storage area, the mass mixing section, and the furnace section. They were housed in a building of gray stucco with a clerestory roof, about 30 by 12 by 6 m (12 m high for the furnace section of the building). A railroad spur ran along the northern side; there was a large door and covered unloading area next to the track. The roof forming this covered unloading area extended from building 16 to building 17. (See Annex B for sketch of foundry terrain).

The foundry was equipped with four cupola-type furnaces (zeliwiaki) with diameters of 900 mm. [redacted]

[redacted] it was very old and would probably be replaced when the plant started producing for the military. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

b. The New Foundry Under Construction at MNISZEK

Construction started on the new foundry in 1958. Its total production capacity was to be 26,000 tons yearly.

It was to be of reinforced concrete and was to be in four parts. The main part was to be about 120 by 40 by 10 m, with a multiple-arched skylight-roof (see Annex C for sketch); the other three parts were wings of equal size, 40 by 20 by 10 m, all of which were to have multiple-arched skylight-roofs.

A new railroad spur was to be built to the new foundry (exact location unknown).

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6. Plant Layout and Description (See Annex B for sketch)

The total area of the foundry was about 160,000 sq m; the sides were about 600 and 300 m long but the area was not square, as can be seen in the sketch. The terrain was open and flat, with very few trees and shrubs. There was ample room for expansion of the foundry in the future if such a program was desired. Only about 10 percent of the terrain was being used.

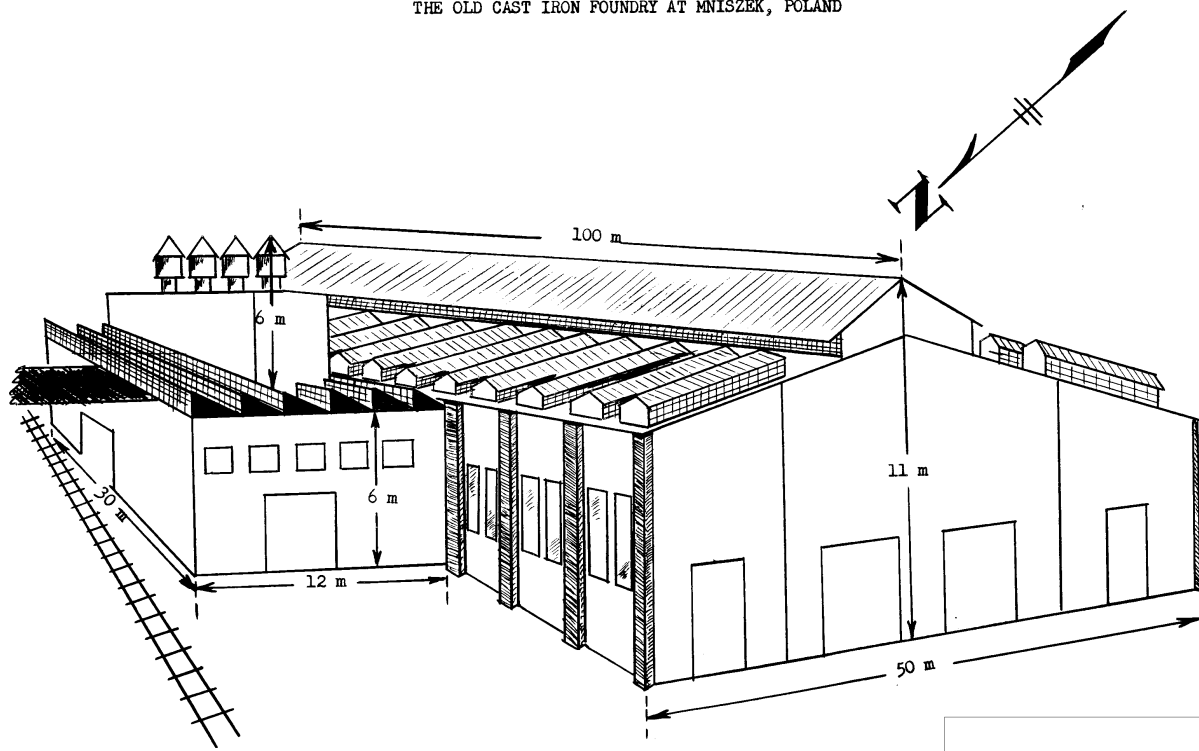
Annex B shows the general plant layout and the buildings, with a description in the legend. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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Annex A

THE OLD CAST IRON FOUNDRY AT MNISZEK, POLAND



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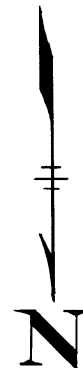
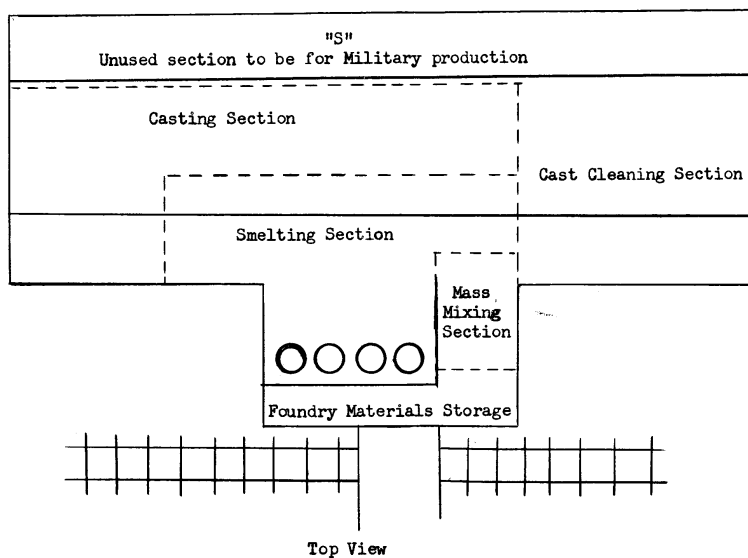
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Annex A-1

THE OLD CAST IRON FOUNDRY AT MNISZEK, POLAND



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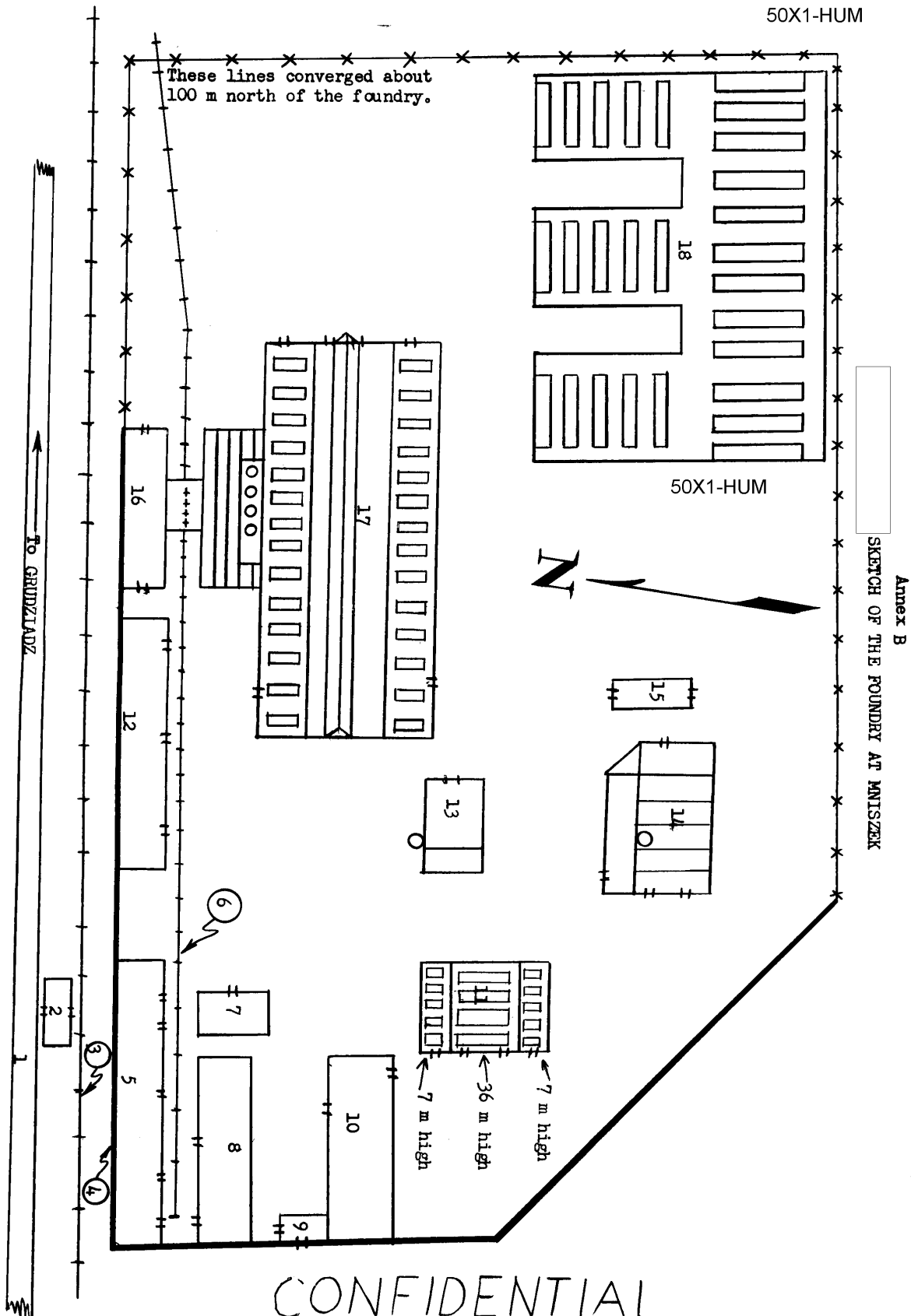
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## Legend to Annex B

1. This was a hard surface, oil and crushed rock road, about 5 m wide, which ran about east and west past the foundry terrain. It was the main road from MNISZEK to GRUDZIADZ.
2. This was the railroad station (Przystanek kolejowy) for the city of MNISZEK and the foundry. It was a 2-story, gray stucco, gable-roofed building, about 20 by 12 by 8 m. It contained a waiting room (poczekalnia), ticket office (kasa), baggage room, freight room, and office and quarters for the railroad workers (three or four). It was located between the railroad track and the road.
3. This was the railroad track from MNISZEK to GRUDZIADZ. It was a single-track line.
4. This was a gray cement brick wall, about 2 m high, which enclosed most of the northern side of the foundry terrain, the southern side, and the southeastern side.
5. This was a gray stucco, gabled-roof warehouse, about 50 by 6 by 4 m. It abutted on the wall around the foundry terrain, on its north and west sides. Bricks and clay were stored there (magazyn cegiel i glinki). The rail spur ran along the south side of the building.
6. This was the foundry railroad spur, which connected with the main MNISZEK-GRUDZIADZ line about 100 m east of the foundry terrain.
7. This was the factory management office building. It was a 2-story, gray stucco, flat-roofed building, about 15 by 10 by 7 m. It housed the offices of the director and assistant director.
8. This was a 2-story, gray stucco, gable-roofed warehouse and shipping and receiving building (budynek magazynowy i ekspedycyjny), about 40 by 12 by 6 m. The building abutted on the wall around the foundry terrain on its western side. The railroad spur ran along the northern side of the building, and there were large doors through which goods were loaded and unloaded from the building to railroad cars.
9. This was the factory security guard building and workers' entrance. All foot traffic had to enter the foundry terrain through this building, which was the workers' entrance. Workers entered the building from the west side and exited in to the foundry terrain on the north side (see Annex B). The building was gray stucco, about 8 by 5 by 5 m, with a gabled roof. It abutted on the wall around the foundry terrain on its west side.
10. This building was identical to Number 8. It was used as a warehouse.
11. This was a machining and assembling hall (hala obrobki i montazu) for gas and coal kitchen stoves. All components were finished and assembled here; from this building flowed finished stoves. It was a 3-part (3 nawy), gray stucco, reinforced-concrete prefabricated building, about 36 by 20 by 7, 36, 7 m. The two side sections had clerestory roofs and the center section had box-type skylights. Production capacity was unknown.
12. This was a gray stucco, shed-roofed foundry-material storage building, about 15 by 6 by 4 m. It abutted on the wall around the foundry terrain on its north side, and the roof sloped toward the wall and to within 1 m of the top. There were skylights in the roof and three or four large doors.

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on the south side of the building, through which foundry materials were unloaded from the railroad spur into the building. Coke and iron ore were stored there.

13. This was the boiler-room building (kotlownia), gray stucco, with a red brick smokestack on the northern side about 25 m high. The building had two parts: the main part had a gabled roof and measured about 8 by 7 by 8 m, and the other part was flat-roofed and measured about 8 by 4 by 12 m. [REDACTED]

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14. This was the enameling shop where such items as bath tubs, sinks, and urinals were enameled. It was a gray stucco building with a combination clerestory and shed roof. There was a shed roof border around the north and east sides of the building and a red brick smokestack protruding about 20 m above the roof. The building measured about 30 by 20 by 7 m.

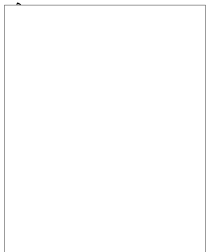
15. This was a wooden frame, 1-story, gable-roofed warehouse where finished products were stored when Number 8 was full. It measured about 15 by 8 by 3 m.

16. This was a gray stucco, gable-roofed warehouse, about 30 by 6 by 3 m, used for the storage of coke and iron ore. The northern side of the building abutted on the wall around the foundry terrain.

17. This was the existing cast iron foundry; for complete information on it see paragraph 5.a. of this report.

18. This was the new cast iron foundry, which had been under construction since 1958. For complete information on it, see paragraph 5.b. of this report.

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Annex C

SKETCH OF THE NEW CAST IRON FOUNDRY UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT MNISZEK, POLAND

